

representatives of companies and representatives of employees who themselves are employed by the same companies, and failing of an agreement by arbitration they are to be arranged mutually or by the Board of Trade. The above is to be a temporary arrangement pending a report of the commission as to the best means for settling disputes.

Fifth—Both parties are to give every assistance to the special commission of inquiry, the immediate appointment of which the government has announced.

Sixth—Any questions which may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement are to be referred to the Board of Trade.

The agreement was signed by all present at the conference. The special commission will consist of five members, including representatives of the employers and workmen in equal numbers, and an impartial chairman. The meeting next Tuesday, and the commission will immediately proceed with the inquiry.

Assurances have been given by both parties to the agreement that they will accept the findings of the commission, and the government has assured the railway companies that it will propose to Parliament next session legislation providing that increase in the cost of labor due to improvement of conditions of the railway will be valid justification for a reasonable increase in charges within the legal maximum.

#### Predictions Not Fulfilled.

The second day of the strike brought little change over the conditions of Friday. The men's predictions that they would tie up all the railroads in the kingdom and the managers' promises to maintain a curtailed but adequate service both failed of fulfillment. The men estimated the numbers of their fellows on strike today at 250,000, a gain of 60,000 over Friday; but the Board of Trade's estimate gave only 150,000, while the railway managers held even that to be an overblown estimate.

Traffic with the south of England was well maintained, but in the north and in Wales it was greatly crippled.

The scarcity of food had not begun to be felt in London. In this city to-night, except for the soldiers in the parks and stations and the crowds in a few depots waiting for late trains, life moved in its normal channels.

The railway strike has proved that the state must have larger powers for settling disputes between employers and employees. The grievances of the railway men were trivial in comparison with the privations and sufferings of the main body of the working people of the country.

When the suburban train services are suspended, supplies of bread, milk and meat cut off and the cost of living is doubled or trebled labor agitation for recognition of the rights of trades unionism becomes at once a vital question for the masses. When the wage earner cannot pay starvation prices and children die for lack of milk, while employers cannot supply work for men, the necessity for state intervention with decisive effect is apparent.

#### Compulsory Powers Necessary.

In such a crisis not only must the state prevent the holding up of a food supply and supplies for industries, a full call out reserves and territorial forces for keeping the trains running and maintaining order, but it must also have compulsory powers of bringing disastrous strikes to an end by investigating and settling grievances.

A general railway strike would have been impossible if the Board of Trade had possessed adequate powers of supervising the operation of the concession boards, of enforcing arbitration and compelling the railway managers to recognize the rights of the representatives of organized labor and to deal directly with them.

The conflict came abruptly in consequence of the success of the London Transport Federation and the seething unrest of the working population during a torrid midsummer; but it was irrepressible. The conciliation processes of the Board of Trade were favorable to the working interests, and the railway settlement of 1907 had supplied the mechanism for the discussion of disputed questions; yet the trade unionists were dissatisfied because the influence of the employers and of the corporations was entirely on the side of unorganized labor.

Something more was involved than meetings of managers and trade unionists in the same room. There were easy methods of counteracting the decisions of the conciliation boards and most of the promotions and all the best chances were for the men unconnected with the unions.

There was abundant evidence that the labor leaders favored a big conflict which would settle once for all the question of their representative character. Bowdman and other champions of the Labor party were organizing a campaign for the renewal of the eight-hour movement for all trades, and were expecting to make it a dominating issue in the working world, with a menace of massing the forces of organized labor for a supreme struggle with the employers.

#### Opinion Against Strikers.

Whether a reduction of hours would have been a more effective issue than an increase of wages is doubtful, but certainly it would have been more attractive to the main body of workers than the motive of the railway strikers, who wanted to compel the managers to recognize their unions and increase their membership. Public opinion was not behind the strikers, especially when they were in revolt against the conciliation scheme to which their leaders assented and were repudiating the obligations of collective bargaining.

The government has acted with courage and firmness throughout the crisis. If the Prime Minister lacked tact, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was most diplomatic and labored strenuously to induce the strike leaders to reconsider their position.

They miscalculated the effects of a general strike which only partly paralyzed the industrial activities of the country. They could not count with confidence upon a sympathetic revolt of the national transport federations, and thus the success of their movement was hopeless from the beginning, since the contingency of a food famine disappeared with the systematic employment of the British army.

Llanelli, Wales, Aug. 19.—Riot is rampant in Llanelli to-night as the result of troops having fired upon a mob to-day, killing two men and fatally

wounding two others, all four alleged to be young laborers in no way connected with the railway strike. One of the men is said to have just arrived on the scene, drawn there by curiosity.

The inhabitants of the town are greatly inflamed over the shooting, which they consider unjustified, and tonight rioting of a serious character broke out. Five hundred soldiers had to be hastily summoned to clear the streets of angry men, while others are guarding the electric powerhouse and public buildings, which the rioters are threatening to burn.

The home of a magistrate was raided and looted this evening, and another house and several railway cars loaded with provisions were burned.

Llanelli is regarded as the key to West Wales, and disturbances have been constant here since the railway strike was declared a week ago. Several times the mob became so menacing that it was necessary to read the riot act.

#### Mob Stops Train.

To-day's affray took place on Union Bridge, close to the railway station. An incoming train had been brought to a standstill by the mob and several strikers jumped on the engine and beat the engineer and fireman and dislocated the machinery.

A platoon of soldiers was sent at once to the scene from the station and the mob scattered up the slopes overlooking the bridge and scaled walls into the nearby gardens. The angry men proceeded to tear down the walls and bombard the soldiers with bricks.

An officer of the troops managed for a time to placate the mob, but eventually the missile throwing was renewed. Thereupon the soldiers fired bayonets and a magistrate read the riot act, the crowd meanwhile jeering and continuing the attack.

When several soldiers had been hit by missiles the officers commanding the troops fired their pistols into the air and the soldiers did likewise with their carbines. The crowd, however, believing that only blanks were being used, continued to jeer the troops and throw missiles. Then followed other shots from the troops sitting on the wall was seen to turn over backward and fall, and three others dropped in their tracks. The mob then quickly scattered in terror.

#### Three More Deaths.

The rioting continued throughout the night. Three deaths were added to those of the afternoon, and many persons were injured. These casualties resulted from an explosion during a fire in the railway freight sheds which the rioters started.

The local mob was joined to-night by three thousand tinplate workers from the surrounding districts, who also were incensed at the shooting of the men by the troops during the afternoon, and although five hundred militiamen were guarding the railway line the combined mob outnumbered them, tore up the trucks, looted a troop train, secured a large quantity of ammunition and then burned the cars containing the soldiers' equipment.

Afterward the rioters marched into the town and broke into the business premises of a justice of the peace, who had read the riot act and threw his goods into the street.

When the police and troops dispersed the rioters they again returned to the freight sheds and set fire to them. As the flames were licking up the buildings a series of explosions occurred. The troops charged and drove back the rioters and the firemen put out the blaze. Afterward, while searching the ruins, the bodies of three men were found. They had been killed by the explosions.

Both in the streets and at the railway shed the soldiers were compelled to make a number of bayonet charges, and many persons, including women and children, were wounded.

#### FRANCE LOSING HEAVILY

English Tie-Up Makes \$1,000,000 a Day Difference.

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
Paris, Aug. 19.—While the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen deplore the situation caused in England by the railroad strike, French Socialists are boiling over with joy at what Jean Jaures's organ, "L'Humanité," describes as "the proletariat on the march toward victory in the biggest economical war of modern times."

The French Labor Federation expresses enthusiastic sympathy with Williams, Thomas and the other leaders of the railroad strike, but meanwhile French commerce is losing more than \$1,000,000 a day by inability to deliver goods in English markets. This loss falls most heavily on French exporters of eggs, butter, poultry and other perishable provisions, who supply London from Normandy and Brittany.

Paris and the ports of Havre, Boulogne and Cherbourg are full of American tourists seeking passages of any description on steamships leaving for New York. Many of them hold return tickets available from Liverpool or Glasgow, which they hope to exchange for no matter what accommodation on steamers from Havre, Cherbourg, which are, however, already filled to their utmost capacity.

#### RAID BROOKLYN GAMBLERS

Kennell's Squad Gets One Hundred Men and Arrests One.

With ten detectives from Manhattan Police Headquarters, Lieutenant Kennell raided an alleged poolroom and gambling house on Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and broke what was said to be a circuit of gambling houses.

Another raid was made on a house in Rockwell Place Thursday, and five arrests were made on warrants, and there was one warrant left over when the raiders started yesterday. They served it on George Sweeney, of Brooklyn, who was charged with being a common gambler, and there were about one hundred men in the place when the police broke in the doors, but then even was the only person arrested. The Rockwell Place house was said to be used as a cover when the police were watching the Fulton street house too closely.

#### DOESN'T LIKE PAPIER MACHE

Lacks Strength, Edwards Says—Night Cleaning Saves Horses.

The papier-mache garbage can suggested by a medical journal was meeting with more favor than was expected, and complaints were becoming fewer in number every day. He said night cleaning had been a great saving to the city, especially during the hot weather, as the department had not lost a horse throughout the hot season.

## Tribune's Towns & Cities Contest

Coupon No. 56. \$15,000 in Prizes Sunday, Aug. 20.

My answers to the Towns and Cities Contest Pictures of this date and number are:

166.....  
167.....  
168.....

Name.....  
P. O. Address.....

Contestants in the Towns and Cities Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on Page 2 of The Tribune every day during the contest. The COMPLETE coupon must be returned. Answers submitted on coupons which are not complete will not be considered. List of prizes and rules governing the contest appear with

TO-DAY'S PICTURES ON PAGE 12.

#### ADVISES SALE OF HOTEL

Referee Reports on Accountings for Augusta Hyatt Estate.

Lawrence E. Brown, the committee of the estate of Augusta Hyatt, will have a considerable sum of money to pay back into her estate if the court sustains the report of Wilbur Larremore, referee appointed to examine the accounts of Brown. Brown was appointed to take charge of the estate on November 21, 1904, as a substitute for Augustus E. Gilender, and had \$22,241 in personal property and various parcels of real estate turned over to his custody. He gave bond in \$60,000 and filed an accounting in February, 1910, and a supplemental account in June, 1910. It is these accountings which Mr. Larremore has been examining.

The referee reported that Brown failed to keep regular books and failed to file yearly accountings according to the law. He did file a partial accounting in 1909, but the two filed in 1910 were on an order issued by Justice Brady. Separate bank books and checkbooks were kept for the estate, but the check stubs were not kept. A large part of the memoranda was destroyed.

Specific instances of mismanagement were alleged in the making of loans of \$4,000, \$750 and \$2,500 on property already carrying first mortgages.

When Brown made his accounting in 1909 he employed as his attorney Hubert T. E. Beardsley, to whom he paid \$7,500 from the money of the estate. The referee said that the estate was well served, but that it should not have been done without the authorization of the court. He recommended that the property be sold within sixty days and Brown be ordered to pay to the estate the difference between the sale price and \$24,129—the price for which Brown bid in the property, with the \$25,000 spent for repairs added.

The largest item related to the Hotel Earlington, at Richmond Springs. The referee found the estate held a mortgage on the property for \$30,000 and that the mortgage was foreclosed and the property bid in by Brown for \$65,000, though there was no other bidder. After this Brown spent \$29,420 for repairs on the property. The referee said the money was well spent, but that it should not have been done without the authorization of the court. He recommended that the property be sold within sixty days and Brown be ordered to pay to the estate the difference between the sale price and \$24,129—the price for which Brown bid in the property, with the \$25,000 spent for repairs added.

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#### MRS. THAW ASSAILS DR. LAMB

Statement Attacks Former Administration of Matteawan.

Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, issued a statement yesterday over her signature in which she made a bitter and personal attack upon the former officials and administration of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. She also attacked the officials, Dr. Charles MacDonald and Dr. Austin Flint, accusing them of attempting to "whitewash" Dr. Lamb at that time in charge of Matteawan, and of attacking Dr. May, whom she characterizes as "the best known pathologist by far and the best qualified among the candidates for Dr. Lamb's position."

Charges also are made against Dr. Lamb for the detention of Mr. Lee, who, Mrs. Thaw says, was as sane as Dr. Lamb and much more reasonable.

In general, Mrs. Thaw expresses her gratification over the retirement of Dr. Robert M. Lamb from the office of superintendent at Matteawan and her satisfaction over the appointment of Dr. May as his successor. She says she is satisfied with having effected this change, and in ending her statement says:

"Now that success is complete, my son asks me to state that he does not wish to embarrass Dr. May in any way, and will ask for no privileges whatever except those officially ordered by Judge Mills. He will never ask for anything else from Dr. May while in Matteawan."

#### NOT CRAZY: PUBLIC MENACE

Dr. May, of Matteawan, So Speaks of a Patient.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)  
Poughkeepsie, Aug. 19.—The first habeas corpus case from the Matteawan Criminal Asylum in which Dr. James V. May, the new superintendent, has been required to appear in court, came before Justice Joseph M. Schenck yesterday as a special term of the Supreme Court today.

Philip C. Gernond, son of a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asked for his freedom on the ground that he was sane. Dr. May's attitude was awaited with interest, on account of the hearing it will have, as disclosing his policy, with reference to Harry K. Thaw, the asylum's most conspicuous inmate, who has made several ineffectual attempts to get out on the same ground as Gernond.

Dr. May testified, with reference to Gernond, that he is not insane and that he should not be kept at Matteawan. He added that while he favored the release of Gernond from Matteawan, he thought he should be detained in some state institution, as he is an enemy to society, a menace to the public, a habitual criminal, who will practice his evil habits in spite of his promises of reformation. It was Dr. May's opinion that Gernond is suffering from "constitutional inferiority," which is allied to imbecility.

#### DOUBLE SHOOTING IN TRAIN

Brothers-in-Law Quarrel About Families—One Dead, Other Dying.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)  
Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 18.—Frank Kennedy, Republican state central committee man and postmaster at Cotton Plant, was shot four times and instantly killed on a Rock Island train at Sulphur, three miles from Cotton Plant, shortly before noon today, by Robert C. Lynch, his brother-in-law, who was also shot twice through the body and once through the left lung, and is in a dangerous condition.

## STATEHOOD BILL PASSED

Continued from first page.

Democratic leader does not want any further misunderstanding of his position by the Great Commoner. This is a radical change in legislative proceedings. Mr. Underwood emphatically denied that anything had occurred in the House Democratic caucus at the present session of Congress which could in any way embarrass the party. He said:

Some of the Republican members of the House, as well as some members of the Senate, have indulged in criticism of what they choose to call "secret caucus rule." In some instances these criticisms have been leveled at me personally. For many years it has been the custom of all parties to hold party caucuses with a view to securing harmonious action. In former times it was customary for such caucuses to pass resolutions that its proceedings be kept secret.

No such resolution has been adopted since I was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Nothing has occurred at any of our caucuses which if given the fullest publicity would have embarrassed our party or any member of it. I see no objection whatever to opening the press gallery at our caucuses and allowing the newspapers to carry full reports of our proceedings. I am one of those who believe that the fullest publicity concerning legislative matters is a desideratum of the nation and good administration of the laws.

The House had a night session to pass a few private bills on the calendar and to permit the Democratic members to exchange condolences over the loss of nerve of their leader, who has so strongly bent the knee to the Nebraska perennial Presidential candidate.

#### BUYS TOO MUCH; ARRESTED

Wife of Milwaukee Man Sent to Bellevue for Observation.

At the request of the Milwaukee police authorities, detectives from the West Side station last night arrested Mrs. Adolph Spiegel, the wife of a druggist of Milwaukee, at the Hotel Marlborough Washington, and she was sent to Bellevue for observation as to her sanity.

Mrs. Spiegel admitted, according to the detectives, that she had a mania for buying things on her husband's account, and that the amounts became so large that he stopped her credit. She said she suffered from melancholia after the death of one of her children in 1910 and entered an asylum in Milwaukee of her own accord. In October, 1910, she returned to her husband, but three weeks ago went back to the asylum.

She tired of the restraint a week ago, and, after borrowing 10 cents from one of the attendants, made her way back to Milwaukee. At one of her husband's stores, she got five dollars from a cashier and went to Chicago. At stores where she was known she borrowed \$35, and bought a new hat and dress on her husband's account. Mrs. Spiegel arrived in New York on Friday night and registered under her own name at the Marlborough Washington. When the dispatch was received from Milwaukee, Inspector Hughes sent a description of Mrs. Spiegel to all the precincts in the city, and Detectives Tierney and Hughes found her.

Milwaukee, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Adele Spiegel, arrested in New York, the wife of Adolph Spiegel, the prominent druggist, owner of a chain of stores, including the largest individual retail store in the city. He is also understood to have interests in some wholesale drug houses. The family is silent as to the condition of Mrs. Spiegel. She was sent to the state asylum for observation and later was transferred to a private asylum in New York State for treatment, attention than could be given to her in this state.

#### LABOR MEN ANSWER CHARGES

Stand on Constitutional Rights in Contempt Case Pleas.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, today filed sworn answers to the rule in contempt issued against them by Justice Wright, of the District Supreme Court.

Relying on their contention that under the Constitution they may not be required to disclose their defense before trial or to hear witnesses against themselves, the three labor leaders content themselves with making oath to the formal plea made before Justice Wright last month. The sworn pleas are four in number. The first is a general denial of the charges in a plea of not guilty. The statute of limitations forms the basis of the second plea. In the third plea the court is accused of delay in commencing a report on the work during the three years since its founding. The amendments require that the report shall be "full and comprehensive" and extend the life of the commission from January 8, 1912, to March 31, 1912.

#### MRS. HILL QUITS AMERICA.

Mrs. Roberta Corwin Hill, daughter of Morris C. Roberts, a horseman and real estate owner of Sheephead Bay, sailed with her father yesterday on the Olympic. According to her friends, Mrs. Hill will never return to this country, having sold her automobile and the furniture of her apartment at No. 70 East 60th street. Mrs. Hill's chief objection to her native land is the memory of her three day imprisonment in the Tombs last year for smuggling a sabbie coat valued at \$6,000.

## ATWOOD IS IN BUFFALO

Goes 99 Miles, from Swanville, Penn., in 2:21, Flying Time.

### NO MISHAP IN FLIGHT

Covers Distance of 826 Miles from St. Louis—439 More Miles to Go.

Buffalo, Aug. 19.—Landing in New York State after flying in an air line ninety-nine miles from Swanville, Penn., to Buffalo, Harry N. Atwood, the twenty-seven-year-old aviator, of Boston, who is attempting to break the world's long distance airplane record, is tonight within 439 miles of his proposed alighting place at Coney Island.

"It's only a bird's hop to New York now," said Atwood, stepping out of his Burgess-Wright biplane, on the grounds of the Knollworth racetrack, after Buffalo had watched him from the houseboats sailing in from the lake, and at an altitude of fifteen hundred feet, shoot toward the city in the twilight.

He made the ninety-nine miles from Swanville to Buffalo in a flying time of 2 hours and 21 minutes, with an intermediate stop at Erie, Penn. Leaving Erie at 4:53 p. m., he arrived in Buffalo at 7:02 p. m., long before the people had given up hope of seeing him, on the assumption that he was to stay overnight at Dunkirk. The eleven miles from Swanville to Erie Atwood had covered, at noon, in 16 minutes.

The Bostonian is confident of winning the world's record in four days more. His distance from the start, in St. Louis, last Monday, is for the six days to date 826 miles, as compared with held by European aeronauts. Atwood's flight time, counted in hours devoted to his flight, is far ahead of the record holders, Koenig, Vollmuller and Buechner, who, flying over Germany, ended with a best time of thirty days, from start to finish. Already, in six days, Atwood's flight has covered only 235 miles short of the present record. His arrival in Buffalo gives him a credit of having flown over portions of six states and a distance easily equal to one-fourth the way across the continent.

#### Starts in Cornfield.

Another instance of the uncertainty of aviation attended Atwood throughout his ninety-nine-mile spin along the lake shore today. Rising in a cornfield at Swanville, he was followed by a crowd of farmers and ground machine was almost dashed to the ground before he could get his bearings. He made three unsuccessful starts before he got away, and then he landed in Erie two hours after his scheduled time. The wind was so strong that it was almost 5 o'clock when he started from Erie, with the announcement that he would stay at Dunkirk overnight.

When he arose from the ground, soared far over the lake and then descended over land again to find his bearings. The railroad tracks he had eighty-eight miles more than the eleven miles already covered to fly before dark. Well on his way, he struck his usual sixty-mile-an-hour sail for speed, and finding the wind favorably switching to his rear he decided, if possible, merely to salute Dunkirk from the air and continue on to Buffalo without stopping.

Twenty miles out of Erie he passed over the New York-Pennsylvania state line and the miles further on, at Ripley, N. Y., the train dispatchers reported him passing there at 5:15 o'clock, giving him a credit of twenty-three miles in twenty-three minutes. Up to the time the aviator swung into view Dunkirk was confident it was to see him alight there. Crowds were in the streets and on the roofs of houses, scanning the western horizon for his appearance. Great interest prevailed when, at 5:22 p. m., the operator at the station nine miles away reported: "He's over here now and headed straight for Dunkirk." The reception committee formed in line and a few minutes later Atwood spun into view at an altitude of about 1,000 feet. How the crowd which made the people wonder how he was going to get down without coming down in a straight line. Much perplexity prevailed when the aviator kept right on. Everybody thought Atwood had mistaken the town and a frantic effort was made to shout word up to him that that was the right place. But the avian continued on and was soon out of sight.

#### Confused by Smoke.

In entering Buffalo Atwood became confused by the smoke, and was not able to find the racetrack until he made a wide detour over the city. He reached the western outskirts at 6:15 o'clock, but it was three-quarters of an hour later before he located the racetrack. A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons waited past 6 o'clock until nearly 6 p. m. when the aviator came to land. He was met by a crowd of people who had come through to Buffalo to-night. Disappointed, the people left the racetrack for the city, and when Atwood swept into view from the southwest, at 7:02 o'clock, not more than a score of persons were on hand.

Atwood made a perfect landing in the center of the mile oval.

"It wasn't what you would call a perfect day for flying," said he, "for there was a sharp wind sweeping in off the lake, and before I had covered forty miles my hands began to feel numb. Conditions didn't improve any, either."

"The smoke from the steel plants, on reaching Buffalo, confused me, and the swing of the river to the north puzzled me. Under the circumstances, and with the wind going brisker and more dusky every minute, I decided not to risk much flying over the city."

"Except for the cold wind and the breeze near the end of the journey, to-day's jump was pleasant. At 1,000 feet the wind was strong, so I kept to lower levels."

"I'm a little uncertain about my plans for to-morrow. Perhaps I'll go on to Utica, staying in the city until morning. I may not stop at Rochester, but if I do it will be for only a short time. There is a new machine waiting at Utica, and I'm going to get there as soon as possible."

"Across-the-continent flight possible? Why, I don't want to boast, but there is nothing alarming in such an undertaking now."

It was announced yesterday that Harry N. Atwood, who is making a flight to New York, expects to arrive at the Sheephead Bay racetrack on Wednesday.

Only 49 miles of the total distance of 1,265 miles between St. Louis and New York remain to be covered.

#### "WATERFRONT JOURNAL" OUT

New Weekly Publication to Represent Coast Seamen and Longshoremen.

"The Waterfront Journal," the official organ of the Waterfront Federation, makes its first appearance yesterday, and is to be issued weekly. While there are a great many organs of national unions in the different trades, this is the first time that a paper has been issued representing only local organizations.

There are in the Waterfront Federation 160,000 coastwise and river front workers from the Atlantic Coast Sound to the Gulf of Mexico in New York and vicinity, the marine firemen, cooks, stewards and others working on coastwise steamships, unions of coal and building material handlers, the Harbor Boatmen's Union and eleven local unions of longshoremen. The editor of "The Waterfront Journal" is Charles A. Sheraton, an officer of the International Seamen's Union.

The Waterfront Federation was organized after the recent strikes against the principal coastwise steamship lines.

## SAYS HIS NOSE SAVED HIM

District Attorney of Queens Describes Auto Adventure.

District Attorney Frederick G. De Witt, of Queens County, appeared at his office in the Queens County Court House, in Long Island City, yesterday, with the skin peeled from the top of his nose. When pressed for an explanation Mr. De Witt remarked he had used his nose to keep him from going out of his automobile while joining over the Queens County roads.

"Just before the storm Friday afternoon I was in Far Rockaway, driving for shelter along one of the side streets off from Central avenue," said Mr. De Witt. "I went over one of the bumps in the road and the jolt tossed me up toward the hood of my machine. My head did not hit the stay of the hood, but my nose went right along the side of it and acted as a brake. Had it not done so I probably would have gone through the hood and landed on top."

"But the accident to me was nothing to what happened to Mrs. De Witt. She was wearing a new bonnet. The bonnet hit the hood, and as crushed effects in straw bonnets are not popular this season Mrs. De Witt had to buy a new hat."

Mr. De Witt admitted he was in no frame of mind to discuss the condition of roads in Queens Borough.

## LEAVE FIRE TO CHASE MEN

After Arrest Merchant Finds Wallet in His Own Pocket.

While watching a fire last night at No. 4 West 11th street, a man said that he had seen a wallet in his pocket. He had seen it in the pocket of a man who had been arrested for stealing. The man who had been arrested for stealing was seen by the merchant, who had been watching the fire, and he had seen the wallet in his pocket. The merchant had seen the wallet in his pocket, and he had seen the man who had been arrested for stealing. The merchant had seen the wallet in his pocket, and he had seen the man who had been arrested for stealing.

The flames were roaring in two of the five floors of the tenement house, women and children were screaming, firemen were carrying the occupants down the fire escapes and engines were clanging, when the cry of "Stop, thief!" rang out. Then two men dashed up the street, and after them ran four patrolmen and a crowd which did not wait to see the result of the chase. Taken to the 10th street police station, they gave their names as William King, of No. 61 Levee avenue, a surveyor's assistant, and Joseph Underwarter, a clerk, of No. 144 West 11th street.

Leishin complained that they had stolen from his pocket a wallet containing a check for \$100 and a \$2 bill. The men were searched, but neither check nor bill was found. "Are you sure they stole this money from you?" the complainant was asked. He then looked through his pockets and found the missing money.

"They are clever thieves," said the police, "for they must have slipped the wallet into your pocket again."

The fire that had been raging in the mean while had caused \$3,000 damage and had overcome two firemen, Firemen Hale and Barrett, of Hook and Ladder 2, were rescued by Herlihy, Bensed and Flisiel, firemen of Auto-engine Company 8, and carried to headquarters, in West 15th street, where they were attended by Dr. Martin and sent home. They were burned about the legs.

#### SEARCH FOR MISSING WIFE

Mrs. Charles Clark Disappeared After Leaving Bellevue Hospital.

Since February 22, of this year, Charles Clark